into a Democratic caucus have had the effect of greatly weakening the protest of these Senators against obstruction and of crippling at the same time the fight for the amendment of the rules. The assertion made by Senator Sherman yesterday that any programme presented by the responsible majority, as such, in accordance with all legislative precedents, and in harmony with the theory of responsible party government, would meet with no obstruction from any quarter has yet to be met by the Democratic managers; and until it is met, a change of the rules cannot be said to constitute the only possible remedy for the existing deadlock.

NO HELP FROM MR. STEVENSON.

NO HELP FROM MR. STEVENSON.

The refusal, moreover, of the Administration Democrats to enter a caucus and to be governed by its decisions will deprive them of any party claim upon the Vice-President, who, if he follows the recognized weight of party authority, will, of course, be disinclined to pursue any parliamentary course leading toward the interests of an avowedly refractory section of the Demo-

oratic Senate.

No progress of any sort was made to-day in the Senate, the journal of Monday still lacking approval. Little is expected to be done until the question of holding a caucus and agreeing upon a responsible Democratic programme is definitely disposed of.

A DAY OF SHARP DEBATE.

SCENES AND INCIDENTS OF A LIVELY SESSION OF THE SENATE.

MR. MORGAN LEADS OFF WITH A BITTER ON-SLAUGHT ON MR. HILL, MR. TELLER HAS A

FEW REMARKS TO OFFER, MR. MILLS

KEEPS QUIET FOR A CHANGE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] ay, sheeringly remarked Senator Morgan this ning, and uproarious laughter greeted the sally. Voorhees looked glum, Vilas studied the pattern of the stained glass in the ceiling with more than ordinary attention, and Mills left the chamber with flushed face and impatient tread. It was the severest blow dealt the minority on the Demoatic side which is trying to espouse with a short of devotion the policy of the Administration. Mr. Morgan is an able debater, a stanch friend and an outspoken enemy. When he speaks he is sure to command attention. Since his return from Paris, where he went to represent the United States in the Behring Sea arbitration, he has undergone a marked change outwardly. The clothes which formerly were almost shabby have given place to which attract attention by their neatness and the style of their cut. There is just a triffe of aggressiveness even in the cravat. Boots which formerly afforded a common meeting ground for the clay of Selma and the mud of Pennsylvania-ave. reflect the self-satisfied features of a states-The very pose has undergone a change-it asserts itself where formerly it was merely innating; it is authoritative where once it was content to seem submissive. But the temper of Alabama statesman has undergone no change whatever his outward appearance may have under He is the same hectoring, dictatorial Senator e idiosyncrasies more than once in days past laid him under obligations to the forbearance of his fellow Senators. Resenting dictation, he is fond of lecturing others himself. He does not claim a monopoly of the civic virtues, but he cannot resist the temptation of smiting his breast and thanking the Almighty that he is not like other men. All this is extremely annoying to his colleagues, but they have learned to bear with

rarely heed his advice. On the one hand, it grati-fies his vanity; on the other, it embitters him. His speeches, too, often reflect the state of his Still, they are worth perusing.

They listen to his harangues, always deliv

in faultiess English and with a fluency

which might be characterized as fatal, but they

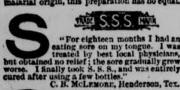
Smerting under the attack made upon him yes ing more bitter and sarcastic than ever. A scant attendance of Senators did not serve to improve his temper. He evidently was intent upon scotch-ing his colleagues, no matter whether the result would be a still wider rent in the harmony of the Democratic ranks or not. He described himself as a "chronic sort of a Democrat," looking sig-nificantly in the direction of Mr. Voorhees's seat, That gentleman was more busily than ever con-sulting a volume bound in orthodox sheepskin, and did not heed the remark. "I am a chronic sort of a Democrat," repeated Mr. Morgan with emphasis, "and I feel, therefore, like apologizing for reading extracts from the works of Jackson to the present moved. Mr. Vilas looked benignantly through pair of spectacles at some women in the gallery Mr. Palmer stared the reading clerk out of count nance, and Mr. Mills was nervously beating a tattoo on the desk in front of him. Mr. Morgan paused on the desk in measure the effect of his declaration of faith. The effect evidently did not meet his expectations. He seemed disappointed. Swinging his arms violently, he declared that the Senate was called upon to "vote to death" a measure which had not been an issue in the campaign. His impression was that the tariff was the principal issue. At least so he had been told. How childlike and bland this assumption of ignorance! It manifestly impressed Mr. Vilas, for he hastily left the champer, and Mr. Vest drew nearer for further information. "Why not relegate the whole question to a popular vote?" asked Mr. Morgan. "Why not indeed, repeal the whole Sherman act, instead of only a part of it?" Mr. Morgan suspected the "repealers" did not want that. They were willing enough to strike a deadly blow at silver by repealing the purchasing clause of the Sherman act, but they evidently wanted to retain every feature of that "cowardly makeshift" hostile to the white

Morgan thought it prudent to define his position of thirty years ago. Mr. Hill, it may be remembered, had taunted him with violating his oath to the same Constitution which he now professed so ardently to uphoid. Mr. Morgan's explanation was as novel as it was bold. "Secession," he said, "was born of no hostility to the Constitution. The Southern States left the Union because they wished to save it. We didn't go out to revolutionize the Constitution but to secure our rights under it;" and the Senate was for once hushed in silence at the temerity of the speaker. Not a single Republican Senator thought it worth while to controvert such astounding assertions. They simply sat still and asked selves whether they had heard aright.

Then Mr. Morgan got down to a more perso level. Looking in the direction of Senator Hill's chair he declared that he had the utmost respect for those who had taken their guns in hand and fought "us," but little or no respect for those who constantly use "the attitude I chose to take in 1802" whenever they think they can make a point, and who, instead of taking a musket in their hands and standing up in a fair fight, pleaded the "baby act." By this time everybody looked expectantly at Hill. That gentleman never moved. If he got a trifle paler no one noticed it. He continued to busy himself with his correspondence. "Such comments," declared Mr. Morgan with renewed emphasis, "are worthy of the petty politicians who rise to the surface of a pond like bubbles which burst and leave nothing behind them but mephitic odors." Still the

New-York Senator continued writing. "The Senator from New-York," Mr. Morgan went on, "saw fit, in a burst of oratory as unusual as it was lacking in candor, to lug in the 'Old Roman,' using one of his decisions as President pro tem. of the Senate in a manner that showed his misinformation as well as ignorance." Still the New-York continued writing. Mr. Morgan elaborated his point in many ways, but if he thought to get

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"a rise" out of Mr. Hill he found that he was mis-taken. That astute parliamentarian preferred to be silent.

TAKING A CLASSICAL TURN. Presently Mr. Morgan became classical. He de cribed himself and the friends of silver as being "hounded," but "like the hounds of Actaeon," he predicted, the dogs "will turn after they have de-

Diana, anyway?

Mr. Morgan dwelt more than once in the course
Mr. Morgan dwelt more than once in the course
of his speech upon the proposition which, he declared, a majority of the Democrats in the Senate
were ready to support—to repeal not only the purchasing clause of the Sherman act, but the whole

of it. Mr. Frye asked: "Will you let us vote on that

roposition?"
"Yes," replied Mr. Morgan, with emphasis.
"Now?" queried Mr. Frye, with a twinkle in his "Now," responded Mr. Morgan, with greater em-

phasis than ever.
Everybody smiled. Of course it was a "bluff."
Everybody smiled. Of course it was a "bluff."
but a "bluff" which Mr. Morgan knew perfectly
well would not be "seen."

SMASHING THE BANKING SYSTEM. Later on Mr. Morgan exhibited a Clearing-House ecrtificate for Z cents, issued by the Clearing House of Hirmingham, Ala. This "illogical" shinplaster of Farmingaam, Ala. This magazine arrival of furnished the Alabama Senator with a topic for another hour. In the course of it he made a violent assault upon the National banking system of the country, smiting it hip and thigh, and leaving the fragments to be picked up by his admir-

Rushing from this to other topics, he boldly accused the friends of repeal of obstructing the business of the Senate, "Who," asked he, "is it that obstructs the business of the Senate except the committees which lock their doors and pigeon-bole bills and amendemnts, and say 'you shall not legislate on any subject to which we are opposed." This obvious reference to the Committee on Finance, which has of late been compelled to shelve the idlotic resolutions of Mr. Peffer, fell rather flat, though it caused the Kansas Senator to move more closely to the front where the galleries could get a better look at him.

Mr. Morgan, after two hours' of talking, had become rather weary and more testy than usual. Put he woke up the wrong man when he referred Mills, of Texas, as the "mouthpiece" geme one. The "Sage of Corsicana" came up to the scratch like a gamecock. "I am my own mouthpiere," be exclaimed with indignation. "I speak my own mind, and am responsible only to my people." For a moment the ordinarily imper-turbable Mr. Morgan seemed perplexed. Then in his suavest manner he suggested: "You are a mouthpiece, then?"

my people. For a moment in survey manner he suggested:
"You are a monthplece, then?"
"I'll take care of myself," hotly replied Mr. Mills,
"You would better do the same."
It was another one of those incidents which for the last week or two have marked the increase in the tension between the warring Democratic factions. Mr. Gorman looked perceptibly annoyed, and the Vice-President pretended with a sharp rap to restore order in the galieries, which were as peaceful as the floor below was agitated with suppressed excitement.

Toward the close of his argument Mr. Morgan drifted into a discussion of the merits and demerits of closure—a device which, he declared, had been imported from Great Britain by the Senator from New-York. This gave the irrepressible Mr. Stewark an opportunity to make a characteristic remark.

"Let me suggest to the Senator from Alabama." said he, "that closure was not introduced into the British Parliament until after the gold-bugs got

of course there was a chorus of laughter. "Everybody is funny but us." was evidently the thought of the white-bearded Senator from Nevada, who retired to the cloakroom, seemingly disgusted that so original and important a contribution to the history of the "conspiracy against sliver" should be received with so much frivolity and with so little appreciation of its significance.

Mr. Morgan closed with a repetition of his proposal to vote on a repeal of the whole of the Sherman act, arguing that it would compet the friends of repeal to devise a scheme of finance to "save the country." As a whole, his argument fell far short of the expectations which had been entertained by his friends, while as an answer to the personal attack made upon him by Senator Fill it was generally considered as wanting in spirit and decision.

The speech occupied the greater part of three hours, and at its close Mr. Voorhees was recognized to move to lay on the table the motion made by Mr. Dolph to amend the journal so as to show the presence of Schator Allen on Monday last. Mr. Dubols rose to address the Chair, but sat down upon being admonished that the motion was not debatable. The silver men tried at first to compet the presence of a voting quorum, but seeing that they could not succeed rose to record their names. The vote was forty-five yeas to three nays.

MR. DUBOIS'S FAVORITE ATTITUDE.

MR. DUBOIS'S FAVORITE ATTITUDE. Mr. Dubois, who was evidently prepared to fill in any gap that might occur in the debate to-day, has of late come into prominence, not by talking. has of late come into prominence, not by talking, as did his friend from Nebraska, Mr. Allen, for fifteen consecutive hours, but by remaining in his seat and refusing to vote when called upon to do so. As he sits all day long in his favorite attitude, leaning well back in his chair, his left arm resting on one of its arms, his legs crossed and his head stuck between his shoulders, rarely opening his mouth, and never moving except to prove that he is a victim of the chewing habit, he presents a picture at once novel and entertaining. Though indifferent apparently, to the proceedings around him, his dark eyes furilively sweep the chamber every minute, and there is little that escapes them. With a boylsh look, a pale skin, and features unmarked as yet by time, he suggests a clerk that has ployer's return. There is nothing about him which the popular mind associates with the figure of a United States Senator. Indifferent as he has shown himself to be to the traditions of the body of which he is a member, he is still more go in regard to his dress. The old-time Senator clings with reverence to broadcieth, and if not that, to dark, long-tailed coats at least, but the Senator from Idaho habitually wears an old tweed suit frequently the worse for wear and which often seems at war with the stiffence hosom of his once white shirt. He has a seat in the "amen" row on the Republican side of the chamber, but though silent and uncommunicative, enjoys the reputation of improving upon acquaintance.

acquaintance. MR. TELLER MAKES A FEW REMARKS It has been said that Mr. Dubois was prepared It has been said that Mr. Debois was prepared to fill the breach, but Mr. Teller jumped in just in time, for the purpose, as he said, of "making a few remarks" on the proposition to approve the journal of Monday's proceedings. Mr. Hoar made the point of order that under the rules, and according to universal parliamentary practice, th

the point of order that under the rules, and according to universal parliamentary practice, the journal stood approved ipso facto after being read, unless some correction or amendment was suggested, but Mr. Teller was equal, of course, to the point of order, and at once proceeded to draft a dummy amendment in writing.

Meanwhile the Senate had an opportunity to listen to Mr. Harris, of Tennessee, who looked more wise, more cwi-like, more like a mandarin on a tea chest than ever, and without whose alvice the Senate would be like a slip wrecked on the high seas and bereft of its captain. That, at least, is the valuation which the Tennessee Senator places upon his accomplishments, and some of his colleagues are good enough, if he acts within bounds, to humor him in his hallucination. But to-day he was more than ordinarily crabbed, and there were unmistakable evidences of fatigue in the Democratic ranks when he rose to address the Senate, with arms folded defiantly across his chest and a sepulchral tone in his voice. He took the hint, and after having talked valiantly for some time and saying absolutely nothing, he relapsed into silent dignity.

Mr. Teller occupied the attention of the Senate for a few short hours, ostensibly for the purpose of discussing the wisdom of his amendment to the journal, but really to declare once more, what he has declared so often before, that no repeal of the Sherman law is to take place if he can help it, either now or at any future time, unless he should become convinced that a "majority of the people," expressing their will at the polls, should so decree it. He made the charge that obstruction to the orderly conduct of the business of the Senate proceeded, not from the entires of repeal, but from its so-called friends. They, he said, had never furnished a quorum during the long sessions of last week. On the contrary, they had been compelled to rely upon the friends of repeal, but from its so-called friends. They, he said, had never furnished a quorum during the long sessions of las

A SPAT WITH MR. M'PHERSON. A SPAT WITH MR. MPHERSON.

There was also a heated colloquy between Mr.

Teller and Mr. McPherson. The former had asserted with much earnestness, not for the first time to be sure, but with more emphasis than usual, that the President had influenced the members of the Senate to change their views on the free coinage of silver. Mr. McPherson called promptly for proofs of this assertion. Mr. Teller was evasive. He didn't want to be interrupted, but he added, "It requires a brave man to contradict that assertion."

"Well, I do," hotly replied Mr. McPherson.

Mr. Teller expressed his unwillingness to say inside the chamber what he thought of this answer, but declared his readiness to do so "outside." The Senate and the galleries were left in doubt as to the true meaning of these words. They had a

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bloodthirsty sound—at least they would have had in the mouth of any Senator other than Mr. Teller, who is so conspicuous for his conservatism and veneration for the authority of the law.

MR. MILLS'S PATHETIC APPEAL.

The remainder of the afternoon was taken up speeches from Mr. Daniels, of Virginia, and Mr. Mills, of Texas. The speech of the latter was an impassioned though not quite logical ap-Mr. Mills, of Texas. The speech of the latter was an impassioned though not quite logical appeal to his Democratic friends to end the child'splay and come together for the purpose of amending the rules of the Senate so as to enable it to do business. A great champion, as he declared himself to be, of majority rule, he was unwilling when pressed to signify his willingness to abide by the result of a caucus in which a majority of Democrats should decide the line of policy to be followed. In a rather lachrymose voice he arrained the silver Senators for their cruel exactions upon the majority, involving broken siumber, interrupted dreams, disturbed digestion and ills untold. He created great merriment by declaring that he would rather follow Mr. Sherman as a leader than Mr. Peffer, who proposed to destroy the whole financial and economical system of the country. Mr. Peffer, who proposed to destroy the whole financial and economical system of the country. Mr. Peffer smiled and blushed like a schoolboy when Mr. Mills clinched his argument by quoting the old Latin saw. "De gustibus non est disputandum."

Two other incidents of the day are worth recording, both being roll calls. One of them was demonded by Mr. Allan, the long-distance orator who awoke one morning last week—or more correctly speaking, one afternoon, for he went to bed at 10 in the morning—and found himself famous, for no other purpose apparently than to give notice to the galleries that he was on deck, and the other by Mr. Butler with the object, as he stated it, of bringing Mr. Hill into the chamber, because that gentleman had invelshed so conspicuously this morning against absentees, and had himself immediately afterward, "taken to the woods."

STINGING WORDS IN THE SENATE.

of Senators Allen and Kyle on a roll call, they be-

Morgan took up the decision of the Supreme Court, rum. He said that that decision count not be twisted into a support of that doctrine, "except by the artfulness of an astute politicier. A fair-mindel lawyer could not do it." Then he applied necessities may require at any time. But such men have no just conception of the rights and duties of

otes the court had been increased from seven to decision reversed. He was corrected on that point the case, and asserted that the increase of the court had been provided for by Congress, and two judges (Messes, Bradley and Strong) nominated before the first legal-tender decision had been

themen question his attitude in 1861. It was only those who hired substitutes and stayed at home and pleaded the baby act, or something of that kind, who were in the habit of getting up in the Senate and elsewhere and quoting the fact that he (Mr. Morgan) had belonged to the Secession Government of the South. If there had been any Government of the South. If there had been any but he was too good a lawyer to answer hastly the human family, they were such men as old John Knox and old John Wesley and Martin Luther-men who had fought the battles of Christianity, ligious powers that ever existed—for freedom of conscience. These were the men whom he revered in history-not those petty politicians who figured and rose to the surface like bubbles upon a stagand rose to the exploded and left nothing behind them but mephitic odors. (Laughter.)

Then Mr. Morgan spoke of the ill-treatment of Senator George some weeks ago, when he was forced to go on with his speech, although in ill-health at the time, and recalled the classical legend of Actaeon and his dogs—how, after the dogs had caught and devoured the game, they had turned upon their master and consumed him. He warned his Democratic colleagues that such would be their fate in the coalition which they had entered into to pass the bill. "You are," said he, addressing himself to those Senators, "turning your dogs loose here-I do not mean literally, but metaphorically (laughter)-upon men who are representative men try; and, after awhile, when your hounds have de-stroyed us, they will turn upon you and rend you to pieces. They will have no more use for you than a boy has for a last year's bird's nest after they have done manipulating you and carrying you along in their little political machine."

Mr. Morgan then came to the "coalition" which he had spoken of yesterday, and declared his con-viction that there was one. He repeated what he had said yesterday as to his intention to move a substitute repealing the whole, instead of a part, of the Sherman act.

'And will you let us vote upon it?" Mr. Frye

"Yes," Mr. Morgan replied, "but not on a motion to lay on the table." Mr. Frye-Are you ready for the vote now? Mr. Morgan-As soon as I yield the floor.

Mr. Frye-We are ready.

Mr. Morgan-At the proper time you shall have In the course of further remarks Mr. Morgan ferred to a statement made yesterday by Mr. Mills (Dem., Texas) that he would not vote for any

amendment to the Repeal bill, and he spoke of Mr. Mills as somebody's "mouthplece." This allusion was indignantly resented by Mr. Mills. Mr. Morgan spoke figuratively of Mr. Butler (Dem., S. C.) and himself as having nothing to do

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olindfolded and turned over to the tender mercies blindfolded and turned over to the tender mercies of the Senator from Ohio (Mr. Sherman), who would pack them away in "cold storage" and keep them there until they changed their opinions or became petrified. Alluding to the exercise of Excutive influence for the passage of the Repeal bill, he said he was disposed to say to the President: "When you leave the Executive Mansion and come from the passage of the repeal bill, he said he was disposed to say to the President: "When you leave the Executive Mansion and come here to guide us in legislation you must not feel at all affronted if we take up the veto power and use it on you. You shall not interfere with us."

Mr. Morgan spoke for two hours, closing at 12:15. se, and the cuckoos here all put their heads out

he said; "The trumpet was sounded; the forces were marshalled; the clock had struck at the White House, and the cuckoos here all put their heads out of the boxes and responded, to inform us of the time of day," (Laughter on the floor and in the galleries.)

Then, on motion of Mr. Voorhees (Dem., Ind.), Mr. Dolph's motion to amend the journal was laid on the table—yeas, 45; nays, 3—Messis, Dolph, Gallinger and Perkins.

This action, nowever, did not result in the approval of Monday's journal, for Mr. Teller (Rep., Col.) immediately rose and made a like motion in regard to himself—that he had been present at a rollead and had not answered, and that his name should be recorded in the journal as present.

Mr. Teller then addressed the Senate. He began with a declaration that he would not submit to be lectured by the Senators from New-York and Delaware (Messis, Hill and Gray), though he might enbmit with better grace to be lectured by the Senators from Onio (Mr. Sherman). Such lecturing was not only a violation of the rules, but was a notorious violation of the canons of good order and decency. As to compromise, Mr. Teller asked who was to make it? Was it to be made by the President? Who had given him legislative power? What right had he to come and say to Senators: "This compromise is not satisfactory to me"? No monarch, outside of Russia, would dure to make that statement to his Parliament—not even William of Germany. And yet the papers had been fould, up to this hour, to meet those assertions on the pari of the Executive with the regroof that they deserved.

Mr. McPherson—Does the Senator find in these alieged interviews (some of which Mr. Teller had read and commented on) any intimation by the Secretary of the Treasury that the Administration was attempting to influence legislation?

Mr. Teller -I do.

Mr. McPherson—Does the Senator find in these alieged interviews (some of which Mr. Teller had read and commented on) any intimation by the Secretary of the Treasury that the Administration was attempting to influe

Mr. Reference—I do deny it.
Mr. Teller—The Semator shows himself braver
an most men. I will not say anything offensive
the Senator. I assume that he means it. Outle of the chamber I might make some further cocries, changiter, I am afraid that we have
used a point in partisan zeni and partisan prejuew where whatever is acceptable to the President
acceptable to a great number of people in this
untry. It would not be polite for me to say, and

by Mr. Hoar (Rep., Mass.), who gave the facts in day that the Democrats would vote against the Ter

MR. HELL'S DECLARATION CHEERED.

Mr. Hill remarked that if the presiding officer of Before order was restored Mr. Hill retired to the

Before order was restored Mr. Hill retired to the cloakroom—a fact which was referred to by Mr. Daniel, who said that the Senator from New-York had left the room with alsertly after a speech in which he had been "beating all around the goose-berry bush with a laatern."

In connection with the right to amend the rules Mr. Frye (Rep., Me.) quoted a decision of Mr. Speaker Blaine in the XLHH Congress, in which Mr. Blaine said that, pending a proposition to change the rules, dilatory motions could not be entertained; that the right of each house to determine its rules was an organic right expressly given by the Constitution, and that the House was incapable of depriving itself of its inherent constitutional power to determine its rules. Mr. Frye added that there was not a shadow of doubt that it was the duty of the Senate, at any time, to make a rule for any case they pending before it, and that it would become the duty of the presiding officer, under his outh, to refuse to entertain any dilatory motions and thus preserve to the body the right which the Constitution gave to it. If the majority had adopted a proceeding of that kind a month ago there would have been a vote on the bill before this time. (Applause.)

Mr. Daniel—Ves; and if all the gentlemen who form the majority had stayed in the chamber for these last three weeks we might have had a vote before this.

At the close of Mr. Daniel's speech Mr. Voorhees (Dem., Ind.), rieing to a question of personal privilege, rend an article from this morning's "Washington Post," as to a meeting of the Finance Committee vesterday, in which he was supposed to state, and by authority, that no compromise could take place on the Repeal bill in which either himself or the Administration could be considered a factor. It was simply and only necessary for him to say that there was not one single word of truth in the statement. The statement was a pure figurent of the imagination.

Mr. Butler (Dem., S. C.) excused himself for not yoting on the Bast roll call, saying that the Woos

SENATOR MILLS GREATLY ENCITED. Mr. Mills replied in strong and energetic terms, and with much excitement of manner, to the criti-

cism of Mr. Daniel because he would not go into a Democratic caucus. He argued that there was a permanent, paramount power in each house to make the rules necessary for the dispatch of public business. Senators in the majority had Senate chamber to a test of physical endurance, to sit up all night and to hear somebody read papers Senate chamber to a test of physical endurance, to sit up all night and to hear somebody read papers for fifteen hours, and to be tortured every five minutes by being compelled to wake up and come in and answer to their names and take their punishment. He declared that to-day the Government was in paralysis. The great question which the American people had to consider to-day was whether a majority should rule in the legislative bodies of the Government. Should the public will be expressed, or was the Senate to stand at the demand of a minority, which said that when the majority agreed to terms which it prescribed it would permit the majority to act and to register the decree of the minerity? He had been asked whether he would go into a caucus and abide by the result. He answered without hesitation (and he stood on tiptee and came down to give effect to his words) "No?" (Applanse.) He would not go into a caucus, but he would go into a conference to see whether something could not be agreed upon by which "the great nightmare" might be diapelled. He had been rebuked by the Senator from Alabama (Mr. Morgan) because he had said that he would not vote for any amendment to the bill. He was the sole proprietor of his own vote, and he would vote as he pleased. There had been a time when he would have listened to a compromise. There had been a time when he had sought compromise; but when Congress met the guns had been opened on the Democratic Administration; the chief of the Administration had been charged with infidelity to his party, and the beginning of an anti-Administration party had been started, and now he had cut down his bridges and burned his boats behind him on the subject of compromise. (Applause and laughter.) In conclusion he said: "The reaponsitions with intense bitterness) of the distinguished Senator from Kansus, Mr. Peffer. (Applause and laughter.) In conclusion he said: "The reaponsition in the subject of the distinguished senator from Kansus, Mr. Peffer. (Applause and laughter.) In conclusion he said:

ndignant public opinion will hold that majority on motion of Mr. Voorhees the Senate at 5:15 took a recess till 10 a. m. to-morrow.

THE COTTON EXCHANGE SPEAKS. RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED CALLING FOR THE SPEEDY REPEAL OF THE PURCHASING CLAUSE OF THE SHERMAN LAW.

The following resolutions were adopted yesterday

The following resolutions were adopted yesterday at a meeting of the New-York Cotton Exchange:
Whereas, The action of the Senate of the United States in failing to meet the demand of an over-whelming majority of the people for the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman act has caused and continues to cause widespread distress and lack of confidence, entailing great loss both to capital and labor in the crippling of enterprise and the stoppage of the various channels of employment of the wage-earners of the country; and, as a further effect, through inadequate earnings, forcing into receiverships and bankruptcy many of the railrond systems of the country, with a consequent loss of income to many whose savings have been invested in their securities; and
Whereas, As we believe, the patience of the people is well-nigh exhausted at the action of a factious minority in continuing to delay and obstruct the repeal of the measure referred to, whereby is denied not only the constitutional right of the majority to rule, but which is bringing the Government, as well as the people, to the verze of bankruptcy; and,
Whereas, Any further argument either for or against the passage of the Silver Repeal bill, is worse than a waste of time, carries conviction to no mind, and has for its effects simply an increasing lack of confidence and growing distrust, with all the injury thereby entailed: Therefore, be it Resolved, That the members of the New-York Cotton Exchange, in meeting assembled, respectfully but carnestly demand that speedy action be taken looking to the unconditional repeal of the wheels of commerce may be again set in motion and the languishing industries of the country generally be relieved of the main obstacle to returning prosperity on a basis or sound currency:
Resolved, That Same be read before the Senate.

JAMES O, BLOSS, President.
THOMAS M. ROBINSON, Secretary.

THE HUDSON RIVER BRIDGE BILL PASSED. MESSES. GEARY AND WARNER EXCHANGE COM-PLIMENTS DURING THE DISCUSSION.

Washington, Oct. 18.-The only incident of note n the House to-day was a personal controversy setween Messrs, Geary (Dem., Cal.) and Warner (Dem., N. Y.) over the New-York and New-Jersey Bridge bill.

Mr. Geary offered an amendment providing that the company shall expend not less than \$250,000 within the first year, and every year thereafter not less than \$1,000,000, and that the bridge shall e completed within ten years, otherwise the act

As the clerk finished reading the amendment, Mr. Warner rushed to the desk and examined it, and then indignantly declared that a portion of the amendment which he had written in his own hand

then indignantly declared that a portion of the amendment which had written in his own hand and which had been agreed to by the gentleman from California had been torn off.

Mr. Geary said that the gentleman had expressed himself some time ago as satisfied with the amendment as it was now offered. Three or four days afterward the gentleman had come to him and asked him for the bill.

Mr. Warner said that the gentleman had misstated what had happened, instead of this amendment heling a good thing for the bill, it might be a good thing for the pill, it might be a good thing for the promoters of the enterprise. He had written the words which, since the amendment had been proposed, had been torn off: "Insert after the word otherwise, 'that is, unless the actual construction of said bridge shall be commenced, proceeded with and completed within the time and at the rate above provided for."

Then Mr. Warner and Mr. Geary entered into a controversy as to what had passed between them relative to the amendment, and each declared, in emphatic though parllamentary language, that what the other said was not true Both were extremely excited, and had it not been for the Speaker's vigorous upholding of the rules of the House, there might have been a personal encounter. Both amendments were adopted and the bill was passed.

The remainder of the day was consumed in consideration of the Printing bill. Without disposing of it, the House, at 5 o'clock, adjourned.

COUNT BLUCHER'S AMERICAN ALLIANCE.

Milwaukee, Oct. 18 .- Count Blucher, who was murdered at his Weitzow estate in Pomerania, as reported in the dispatches of the United Press, was the father of Count Blucher von Wahlstadt, who was married in Milwaukee over a year ago to a sister of Mrs. Moritz Fichtenberg, of this city. The young woman's home is in Brooklyn, and she was visiting in Milwaukee at the time of the marriage, which occurred soon after she made the acquaintance of Count Blucher, the younger, at Elkhart Lake, Wis., where she was spending part of the summer. They were married by Dr. Parkhurst at the parsonage of Summerfield Church on a Sunday evening. The marriage was an unhappy affair, for wheat the paternal Blucher heard of it he cut off the young man's allowance, and, as the young lady's parents also objected, the couple separated. For a time young Count Blucher lived in poverty in New-York, and his troubles brought on an illness from which he died last winter.

TRENTON TO CELEBRATE TO-DAY

Trenton, N. J., Oct. 18.-The Trenton battle monmost lavish in the history of the city and also to most lavish in the history of the city and also to witness the arrival of troops from other States. Governor Morris, of Connecticut, and the Foot Guard of the "Nutmes State" got a warm welcome, and Governor Werts held an impromptu reception at the State House, which was brilliantly illuminated, Senator Smith telegraphed from Washington that President Cheveland had withstood great pressure and decided that, in view of the situation in the Senate, he could not leave Washington. There is regret over the President's inability to come to Trenton, but the programme of exercises will not be materially altered on that account.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

moving northerstward toward the coast of Wester, Plarida. The bacometer has fallen from the Mississipp River to the Middle and South Atlantic coasts. As

River to the Middle and South Atlantic coasts. An area of high barometer occupies New-England and the Canadian maritime provinces, and an area of high barometer has advanced from the North Pacific coast over the Northern Rocky Mountain region. The transparent has fallen over New-England and in the Northwestern States; cleavibers it has risen. Heavy rain has fallen on the Middle (colf coast and showers have occurred over the Florida pentasula and in North Dakota and Moatena. Fair weather with slight changes in temperature is indicated for the Middle Atlantic and New-England States. In the South Atlantic and East Gulf States the weather will be cloudy with rain. In the central valleys and lake region coder and fair weather will prevail.

DETAILED FORECAST FOR TO-DAY. For New-England and Eastern New-York, fair; slightly tarmer in interior; east winds, resh on the south coast.
For New-Jersey, Eastern Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryand, Virginia and the District of Columbia, fair, followed land, Virginia and the District of Countries, 197, Indicated by Increased cloudiness in Virginia; Sightly warmer in the District of Columbia and Interior of Virginia; light northeast winds, becoming fresh on the Virginia coast.

For West Virginia, Western Pennsylvania, Western

New-York and Ohio, fair; light variable winds, mostly

TRUBUNE LOCAL ORSERVATIONS TM HOURS: Morning. 30.5

In this discreme a continuous white line shows the changes in pressure as indicated by The Tribune's self-recording laronteter. The braken line represents the temperature as observed at Perry's Pharmacy.

Tribune Office. Oct. 19, 1 a. m.-The weather yester-day was fair and mild. The temperature range between 49 and 65 degrees, the average (55^2_9) being 5^3_4 highthan on Tuesday and 5^3_4 lower than on the corresponding



WELL BALANCED

the mind of the woman who knows the best medicine for her achee, pains and weakness, is to be found in Dr. Pisrce's Favorite Prescription. It is a remedy which corrects and cures the distressing derangements and diseases peculiar to woman, builds up and strengthens her system when she's weak, run-down and overworked. For an invigorating, restorative tonic, especially adapted to woman's needs—the "Favorite Prescription" is so possitive in its effect that it is quaranteed. If it ever fails to benefit or cure, in cases for which it's advised, you have your money back.

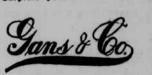
What else can be "just as good" for you!

For bearing-down sensations, ulceration, inflammation, everything known as "female complaint," this is a remedy that's safe, cartain, and proved.

Quite the Correct Thing.

You would hardly expect to find the swell Long Cut "Prince Albert" Coat in a ready-to-wear stock. You won't, as a rule; but we have them. An additional novelty is the new-style double-breasted Vest, after the latest English patterns. No one else has them—unless we except the progressive tailors who are cutting after the latest fashion plates.

The smallness of the price will surprise you.



Clothiers and Furnishers. 279, 281 AND 283 BROADWAY.

Bet. Chambers and Reade Sta.

Satisfaction guaranteed or money returned.

Reed & Barton. 37 Union Square, N. Y.

SUPERFLUOUS HAIR Permanently removed by electricity. Moles and weithout pain of cutting. 20 years experience.

JOHN H. WOODBURY. Dermatologist.

Consultation free. 125 West 424 St., N. Y. City.

Seng stamp for 150-page book on skin blemshes.

A LIGHT REGISTRATION.

REPUBLICANS ARE NOT DOING THEIR DUTY.

THE LISTS HEAVY IN DEMOCRATIC DISTRICT THERE SHOULD BE A RADICAL CHANGE ON THE NEXT TWO DAYS.

Yesterday was the second day of registration in this city, in preparation for the election on November 7, and reports by the police stationed at the registration of voters was proceeding quietly. Only eight of the 3,426 inspectors of election failed to appear at their places of registry yesterday moning. As many of the inspectors had attended the political conventions in the city on Tuesday night, it was remarkable that so few of them were disabled. The Police Commissioners filled the eight vacancles early in the morning, and there was no delay in the registration at sany of the soiling places. In the appended table the returns by As-sembly Districts of the registration in the city yesterday are given in comparison with those for the second day of registration in 1832, and the totals for the first and second days of registration

****** ****** ****** 109.759 70,703 202.881 145.70

The largest number of voters registered in this city during one day was 109,759 on the second day of registration last year. On the second day of registration in 1888 the number was 21,678; in 1886, 57,875; in 1890, 74,545, and in 1891 the number on the econd day of registration was 80,021.

second day of registration was 80.021.

The resuit of vesterday's registration is disappointing. Republicans are still failing to do their duty, and are neglecting to get their names on the polling lists so that they may vote against isaat H. Maynard, the confessed thief of the people's rights. The total number of voters who put their names down was much less than on the second day of 1891. The registration was beavy in Democratic districts as on the first day this year, and was light in those parts of the city where Republicans live.

PROOKLYN VOTERS OUT IN NUMBERS. THE REGISTRATION LARGER YESTERDAY BY

The second opportunity for registration afforded in Brooklyn yesterday, and many thou-sands of voters availed themselves of it and quali-fied themselves to vote. The interest in the pending political situation and the fine weather conspired to bring a large number of people to the polling places in their respective districts. The polls were open in 656 places from 7 a. m. until 19 p. m. The total number registered for the day was 25.55. This, added to the 61.747 the first day, makes 114,678 aiready recorded. The number yesterday was nearly 10,000 less than on the second day last year, when a President was to be elected, but more than 5,000 in advance of the last Mayoralty year. The next day of registration is Friday,

ne next day of Fegistration is 27.

REGISTRATION IN BROOKLYN.
SECOND DAY.

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IRISH-AMERICANS AGAINST WEBSTER.

Cortain young Irish-Americans have started an open revolt in the XXVIIth Assembly District against the re-election of Assemblyman George P. Webster, who has been put up again by Mr. Croker and the Tammany leaders. Over a fortnight ago a number of the members of the Tammany Organization of Harlem, learning that the boss had arranged to renemirate Colonel Webster, determined to defeat him on election day, but thought it best to give the boss notice of their purpose, so that Webster's name could be withdrawn before the convention met. A private meeting was fore the convention met. A private meeting was held one day at Rogers's, in Park Piace, and a letter was drawn up and signed, protesting against Webster, and recalling allesed utterance of his in former contests, before he espoused the Tammany faith, when he sneered at the Irish race and published a work entitled, "How Paddy Rules New-York." This letter was addressed it Thomas F. Gliroy, fr., son of the Mayor, who is a member of the Tammany Hall General Committee in the XXVIIII Assembly District. "No Whig or Know-Nothing," said the letter, "has ever gone further to try to heap abuse upon or vills one of your race as much as this carpet-bagge webster."

Young Gliroy did not present the letter in the Assembly nominating convention, as the your Irishmen asked him to do, though it is believed that he showed it to his father and Mr. Croke that he showed it to his father and Mr. Croke that he showed it to this father and Mr. Croke to the protest, and the words of warning which the letter in the protest, and the words of warning which the letter in the protest, and the words of warning which the letter in the protest, and the words of warning which the letter in the protest of the political fields where we have sent mas like him, and where he can chant the praises at the political fields where we have sent mas like him, and where he can chant the praises at the political fields where we have sent mas like him, and where he can chant th IRISH-AMERICANS AGAINST WEBSTER.

HEARD NOTHING FROM DR. MONCRIEFF.

Boston, Oct. 18.—The Harvard University thorities have received no information in reto the reported death of Dr. Scott Moncrioff, was sent out by the Peabody Museum to steethnology on the east coast of Siberia.